and adjoining states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana (as a whole) is given below:

(All figures in MU)

	1999-2000			April, 2000		
	Requirement	Availability	Deficit (%)	Requirement	Availability	Deficit (%)
Delhi	17635	17141	494(2.8)	1495	1426	69(4.6)
U.P.	44525	38800	5725(12.9)	3720	3222	498(13.4)
Rajasthan	25155	24024	1131(4.5)	1970	1829	141(7.2)
Haryana	15950	15578	372(2.3)	1160	1131	9(0.8)

(c) and (d) Ministry of Power has recently constituted a high level committee headed by Chairman, Central Electricity Authority to review power supply and suggest measures for improving power availability in the Northern Region of which Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana are constituents. As regards NCT of Delhi, in particular an Action Plan has been drawn up for meeting power demand in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during summer of 2000. The Action Plan includes steps to improve availability of power from the existing generating stations, increase in allocation from unallocated quota in Central Power Stations, from 9% (81MW) to 25% (225MW) assistance from Himachal Pradesh, Special allocation of about 50 MW power from RAPP and import of about 50 MW power from eastern region, upkeep and maintenance of transmission and distribution system, installation of shunt capacitors to improve voltage and assistance to Delhi from other States.

Power Generation in Hydro and Thermal Sectors

†4833: SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH:
DR. D. MASTHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have fixed the average power generation in hydro and thermal sectors as 40 per cent and 60 per cent respectively till the year 2012 in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the estiamted quantum of power generation in each of the above sectors at that time;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of power generation would be reduced at national level due to increase in the average of hydro sector in the country; and

(d) if so, what are Government's views regarding such reduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) A hydro-thermal ratio of 40:60 is considered optimal in the Indian power sector. The current ratio, however, is only 25:75. In order to accelerate the pace of hydro projects, a policy on Hydro Power Development has been formulated by Government in August, 1998.

The CEA has conducted Long Term Generation Planning Studies to assess need based capacity requirement during the 10th and 11th Plan. Based on these studies it is estimated that the installed capacity at the end of the 11th Plan would be 2,38,993 MW comprising 75,534 MW of hydro, 1,50,974 MW of thermal and 12,485 MW of nuclear power to completely meet the demand projected by the 15th Electric Power Survey. Considering these capacities, the hydro thermal mix at the end of the 11th Plan is likely to be 33:76.

A hydro power station has numerous advantages. Hydro power is a renewable, economic, non-polluting and an environmentally being source of energy. Hydro power stations have the inherent capability of instantaneous starting and stopping, and help in improving reliability of the power system. Hydro stations are in appropriate choice for meeting peak demand. The generation cost is inflation free and reduces with time. Hydroelectric projects have a long useful life extending over 50 years and help in conserving scarce fossil fuels. They also help in development of remote and backward areas.

Replacing Parts/Machinery in Power Generating Units

†4834. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that generation in the projects can be increased by replacing plants/machinery in power generating units in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.